NEW YORK HEHALD, SATURDAY, JAMUARY 18, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Our City of Mexico Correspondence

MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1861. erms of the Treaty Agreed Upon—Nine Millions to be deanced by the United States on the Pledge of the Public Advanced by the United States on the Plage of the Printer Lands and Church Property—Rejection of the British Treaty—Its Effect Upon the Action of the Minister—Tem-porary Withdrawal of the Propositions of the United States Government—All Parties Waiting for the First Move of the Allies, do.

Since I last wrote to you events have progressed rapidly. Exciting as the formidable naval and military demonstrations now being directed against Mexico must sed in interest by the diplomatic transactions in con-tion with them which have taken place here, and which, owing to my peculiar opportunities, I am, fortu-nately, enabled to place you in possession of.

september last, in a despatch received from Mr. Sew. our Minister, to negotiate a treaty with the republic of blexico for the assumption by the government of the United States of the payment of the interest, at three per cent, of the funded debt of that country due to blexican bondholders, the principal of which is estimated to be about \$82,000,000, for the term of five years from te of the decree recently issued by the governm of Mexico suspending such payment, provided that that government would pledge to the United States its faith for the reimbursement of the money, with six per cent interest thereon, to be recured by a lieu upon all the public lands and mineral rights in the Mexican States of ower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa—the property so pledged to become absolute in the United the treaty was to go into effect, if the reimbursement should not be made by that time. These instructions were made conditional upon the British and French go rnments consenting to refrain from hostile proceedings nst Mexico until the treaty should be submitted to United States Senate, and, in the event of its being inctually paid by the government of the United States. I believe that, coincidently with the transmission of this despatch, instructions were forwarded to the United States Ministers in London and Paris to apply to the British and French governments for their assent to the terms thus formalized. Great credit is due to our Cabinet of Mr. Corwin, which. I understand were nomselves based upon the suggestions of some of the nost patriotic members of the Mexican Cabinet.

Matters thus far wore a promising aspect for the trication of Mexico from the dangers threatening her om the action of the European governments. Pending, owever, the negotiation, a circumstance occurred which elled our Minister to temporarily withdraw his pro-ons. The treaty arranged by Sir Charles Wyke, the British Minister, with Senor Zamacona, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the republic, and which was considerlaid before the Mexican Congress, and rejected by a vote of nearly two to one. As it was now certain that England would take possession of the ports of Mexico, for the purpose of securing the debts due to her citizens, and that the ficets of France and Spain would in all probability co-operate, our Minister had no other alternative than to suspend the arrangements which he had made with the Maxican government. I should state that these had resolved themselves into a loop to Mexican by the pledge of all the public lands, mineral rights and church property. In addition to this, it was agreed, on behalf of the United States, to make a further loan of four millions of dollars, to be paid in sums of one half million every six months, and to be secured in like manner as the five millions. This reduced the amount of the loan originally proposed

ed Mr. Corwin, as I have stated, to refrain from appleting this arrangement. It is understood to be his aution, however, to again renew his propositions, in event of the European Powers offering to relinquish usession of the Mexican ports, and all further claims as this country, on the payment of the interest on heir debts, and security being given for the payment of

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Art. 1. The Custom House of Vera Cruz is reorganized, provisionally, on the basis of an administrator, an auditor of accounts and a storekeeper, selected from the administrative corps of the army and navy, two inspectors and one section of carbineers.

Art. 2. The loading and discharging of vessels in port is immediately authorized, as well as of those which may be mentioned in art. 5. He entry of goods will be made by proving their conformity to the invoices and manifests.

Art. 4. Goods discharged, excepting those which will be mentioned in art. 5. Will enter and remain, of necessity, until new arrangements, in the custom house stores, without paying any store charge for them, on the entry of the Spanish forces, I have resolved on the following

PROCLAMATION.

Desiring to remedy as much, and as soon as possible, the injury which may accrue to commerce in consequence of the total abandonment of the treasury offices by the functionaries who had charge of them, on the entry of the Spanish forces, I have resolved on the following:

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Art. 2. The loading and discharging of vessels in port is immediately authorized, as well as of those which may account and charge of them, on the entry of the Spanish forces, I have reasured of the functionaries who had charge of them, on the en she will have incurred to us-that is, providing her government is really bent on the reforms President Junrez's decree of the 17th of July last and the

are, as nearly as I can gather, the heads of it:—

Article I. The two loans, amounting together to nine millions, to be paid in the sums and at the periods above stated, in the current coin of the United States, or in bonds, with coupons, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable at the pleasure of the government at any time within twenty years from their date.

Arts, 2 and 3. Mexico to give bonds for the repayment of said loans, bearing on their face the pledge of the public lands and mineral rights above specified, with the interest thereon. Said bonds to be payable in five years from the date thereof, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent, and to be payable semi-annually at the Treasury of the United States of America.

Art. 4 appoints a Board of five commissioners, three to be named by Mexico and two by the United States, to realize the amounts loanel by the United States to Mexico from the said of the public lands and nationalized mortmain property pledget for their repayment.

Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 regulate the powers of said commissioners, logalize the titles given by them to parchasers of the public lands and other property, prescribe the nature of the coath and the amount of the bonds to be given by them for the faithful performance of their duties, and fix the maximum of their salaries (5,000 per annum).

Art. 8 lixes a term to the duties of the board, on the repayment of the dotter from the sales of the public land, the moneys accroing from the sales of the public land, the

repayment of the debt created by the treaty and the leavest thereon.

Art. 9 appoints depositaries for the receipt of the moneys accruing from the sales of the public land, the said depositaries to be jointly approved of by the Frest-dont of Mexico and the Minister of the United States. Fixes also the manner in which said moneys shall be transmitted to and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

sions of the treaty. They afford the government, as you will see, the opportunity of carrying out its professions of a desire to acquit itself of its obligations towards its foreign creditors without imposing on it any unressonable or onerous responsibilities. At the same time the moral support afforded to it by the existence of such a treaty, with tions, will impart to the present liberal administration a cohesion and strongth which none of its predecessors have enjoyed. The question is, will England and France give their consent to the emancipation of Mexico from the trammels in which they at present hold her? I leave ain out of view, because there is no doubt that she will studiously oppose every proposition that may have a tendency to defeat the hopes that she entertains of regaining the splendid colonial empire that she forfeited through her avarice and her cruelties. On this point through her avarice and her creatives. On this point
further develope themselves. From what has already occurred I am disposed to think that the government of Great Britain will display moderation in its treatment of this unhappy country. The treaty jointly agreed to by Sir Charles Wyke and Senor Zamajointly agreed to by Sir Charles Wyke and Senor Zama-cons evinced on the part of the former a desire to con ciliate as far as possible the difficulties in which Mexico is placed. It was very unfortunate that the Mexican Congress should have rejected this treaty, as it not only offer, ed a solution of the difference with England, but opened a door to an amicable settlement with the other Powers. As to the famous decree which led to the cessation of diplomatic relations with England and France, it may have been imprudent; but it was at all events honest—r have been imprudent; but it was at all events honost—requalification that cannot usually be accorded to the acts of Mexican governments. Every one acquainted with the condition of public affairs here must see that it was impossible for the present liberal administration to fulfil punctually its obligations towards it foreign creditors and continue to maintain itself in power. Was it not, therefore, more honorable and dignified for it to say that it preferred suspending for a period of two years
the payment of its debts than to incur the humiliation
of being compelled to ask for further delays? I believe
such to be the opinion of our Minister, and such, no
doubt, would, at any other period, be the opinion of all the
governments interested. The opportunity offered by the
domestic embarrassments of the United States has, however, placed the matter in a sew light, and it is not imable that self-interest, and not a sense of justice or ration, may influence the decisions of the latter.

And yet there is much in the character of these claims that would induce honest and fair dealing governments hesitate before employing the alternative of arms for enforcement. It is well ascertained that nearly

the whole of the amount which makes up what is called the British Communication purely Mexican, and having no just title to the protection of the British government. And the most extra-ordinary feature of the case is that whilst Grest Britain, through fraudulent statements, has been per-suaded to throw the shield of her protection over these spurious Mexican debts, English subjects who have sufhave been unable to get them considered by their own government, from the want of powerful friends to aid them at home. When I state that, out of the \$5,000,000 claimed under the British Convention, there are only four English creditors figuring for a sum of \$268,628 85 and two foreigners, entitled to English protection claim ing \$1,044,411 29, it will be seen that more than two thirds of these claims are fictitious on the face of them so far as nationality is concerned. They are purely Mexi. up in a manner which reflects discredit alike on preced now seeking to enforce them against the only progressive and honest government that Mexico has had within the

last quarter of a century.

We are now awaiting here in great anxiety the further development of the intentions of the allies, and the form which their demands will take. If they are dictated by are concerned, there is a probability that, with the aid of the United States, matters will be so arranged as again to place Mexico in the path of consolidation and progress

Our Havans Correspondence.

Arrival of the Mexican Ex-President Miramon at Matanzas-Mason and Stidell—Fellow Fever Among Spanish Troops in Maxico—Unexpected Flight of the City Government of Vera Crus—General Gasset's Proclamation in Regard to Cus tom House and Postal Matters—The French Fleet—General Prim at the Opera—Another Schooner from Mobile,

ing by any steamer for several days suggests the proprierhich sails for New York to-day or to-morrow.

The new year has been ushered in by news from all quarters. A Spanish steamer arrived last night at Maanzas from New York, with General Miramon and three aids on board, and the mail steamer from Cadiz arrived to-day about noon; but the latter brings no later Europe an dates than the 10th uit. The news from the Unite States (New York HERALD, 24th December), in regard to the Slidell and Mason affair, appears to have relieved the minds of our merchants here, who had begun to think a war with England inevitable; for no later than yesterday we were informed that the Cabinet at Washington had re solved not to surrender the Southern Commissioners.

Further details of the landing of the Spanish forces at

Vera Cruz have been received since my last letter; but the only facts of interest I can gather are, that the yellow fever had broken out among the troops, and, from that cause and accidents, the number of men who The Ayuntamiento, or city government of Vera Cruz, had decamped, notwithstanding the not very consistent declaration in the papers here that that respectable and worthy body of functionaries had supplicated the Spaniards to take immediate possession of their city-Finally, we have the proclamation of President Juarez. The tone of this document is so very calm that it might be said to be timid. The President says he does not de-clare war unless the invaders should go too far. He promises to settle the claims against the republic, and says the government has been always willing to do so; butperhaps extinguish her nationality," then he calls upon all Mexicans to bury their hostilities to one another, and all Mexicans to bury their hostilities to one another, and unite against the common enemy. Under the circumstances, invaded by three European Powers at once, I do not know that Junrez could have done better. There is certainly no bluster or nonsense in his proclamation, and if we put aside the appearance of timidity in it, which is very excussible, it is straightforward and sensible. In consequence of the unexpected departure of the city government from Vera Cruz, General Gasset has felt himself compelled to organize another, and has issued the following

merchant if he should store them, may be discharged on the wharf and carried away by their respective consignees.

Art. 6. For the despatch of goods mentioned in the preceding article, the interested parties will present, when the discharging of the vessel begins, a request to the administrator, accompanied by a security frem two merchants in the city, who solemnly undertake to be responsible for the payment of the duties, determined in the tariffs and order in force in the Custom House on the 14th instant, and in the manner which shall be presently prescribed. A committee composed of the Consuls of England, the United States, France and Spain will certify in the sake request in regard to the worthiness of the vouchers' signatures.

Art. 7. For exportation the same formalities will be observed, and the same guarantees required for the payment of duties, as determined in art. 6.

Art. 5. As soon as circumstances permit, there will be a more adequate and complete organization of the Custom House, and new arrangements will be made for the despatch of business.

In view of the total abandonment of the Post Office by the employes who were there on the arrival of the Spanish forces, I have determined that the officer in charge of the Courier Department of this division will also take charge, in the interim, of the postal duties in the city, restricting the duty for the present to the despatching of correspondence between Vera Cruz and foreign countries, and in conformity with the tariff in operation on the 14th inst. Prepayment will be made by means of postage stamps, furnished by the Post Office. Vera Cruz, pec. 23, 1861.

For the same ressons as those alleged above, General Gasset has appointed a Court of Trade (Tribunal de Comercio) to take cogizance of all mercantile squabbles which may arise.

The Spanish research seathers and the forts, all of which hundred places of heavy cannon in the forts, all of which

capable of affording a prolonged resistance. Will the Mexicans give up their capital in the same manner? Foremos.

The French fleet is still here, and our streets are alive with (real) Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique. Two more stemmers (the Montezuma and another) have come from Martinique, making the fleet here six or seven in number. The English fleet has not yet made its appearance, and whether the French will wait for them or not I do not know. A rgview of the 2,000 French troops has been spoken of; but I am afraid it is too good a treat to be true. The lion of the day, General Prim, went to the Opera last Monday night, where, between the second and third acts, he was regaled with a long winded poem in praise of Spain generally and himself in particular, and then a patriotic hymn, sung by the entire operatic company, chorus and all, the orchestra and a large military band accompanying; music by Muzio. It was badly sung; perhaps because the singers had had no time to study their partie, but the music was very good; better to my mind than the Garibaldi rataplan which Madame Colson and company used to sing with such gusto.

I saw a smart little schooner from Mobile come into the harbor yesterday morning with the "stars and bars" flying. She is called the W. H. Wilder, and left Mobile on the 22d ult. If those on board had any news they kept it very close; for no one could get a word out of them. The Diario de la Marina was favored with some Southern paers; but the gleanings it has given to the public are scant enough and not very new.

New Year's Day is a holiday here, as it is all the world over, though not so pleasant a place to spend it in as some places i know of; but being so, no business was done, and I have no market quotations to give. But that is of very little importance; for I am sure there is no change since my last letter. In my next I will send you a complete commercial report of the business of Havana for the past year, compared with previous years. The tobacco and segar trade has fallen off very

Gen. Sickles of the Excelsior Brigade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The disinterested and patriotic course your journa
has always evinced towards the Excelsior Brigade in has always evinced towards the Excelsior Brigade induces me to ask, in justice to its officers, to correct the
erroneous statement made in this day's Herald, that
"the officers of his brigade are anxious to have in his
place a man of military experience as well as energy."
I unhesitatingly ascert this to be utterly untrue, for
there is not a commander in the whole volunteer service
more esteemed by his men and officers than Gen. Sickles,
and I know that almost every one of his officers would
emphatically protest against any measure removing him
from his command, in like manner as they have protested almost unanimously against being commissioned
by his Excellency Governor Morgan.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General Excelsior Brigade.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General Excelsior Br

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Nonh A. Childs Received , 'nto the Demo-Cratic Party—An Attempt, to Repeal The Bishop Hughes Ecclesiasth al Tenure Act of 1855—Taxation—Corra ption in Government Contracts—Excha inge of Prisoners—Concert Saloons and the Cab Bill. &c. &c. &c.

Bill, &c., &c., &c.

Albany, Jan. 17, 18, 22. An interesting ceremony took place at Congress Hall la st vening, it being nothing more or less than the initiation into the democia c party of a member of the Legislature who had reper c of his sins for leaving the democratic ranks and acting with the republicans. The following call was circulated in the afternoon, signed by a large number of the straight democrats:—

number of the straight democrats:

All democratic members of the Assembly who sympathize with our reportant brother Neah A. Childs in his severe illness caused by the flagrant ingratitude of his late republican allies, are requested to meet in room No. 5, at Congress Hall, at eight o'clock, to express their condelence in his behalf in this the dark hour of his political history.

N. B.—All members are requested to appear dressed in mearning.

into the room, and were organized by electing Dr. Kinnoy chairman, and Mr. Loutrel secretary. Mr. Coddington was the principal spekesman of the occasion. He re viewed briefly the history of the parties since the formation of the occasion. tion of the government, and concluded by welcoming Mr. Childs back into the only party that had and could safely administer the affairs of the country. He was followed by Mr. Olvany and others. The ceremony concluded with the usual form of initiation, whereupon Mr. Childs was declared a good democrat, and promised hereafter to

act in good faith with the democracy of the Assembly.

There is an important bill now before the Senate, in There is an important bill now before the Senate, introduced by Senator Connolly a few days ago, which, the
far, has escaped general notice. It will be remembered
that during the reign of Know Nothingiam, under
the excitement and feeling raised against the
Catholics by the controversy in the secret councils
of "Sam," as they were then called, as well as the
Brooks controversy with Bishop Hughes, a bill passed
both branches of the Legislature, known to the public as
The Bishop Hughes Ecclesiastical Tenure act. its object The Bishop Hughes Ecclesiastical Tenure act, its object being to prevent the Catholic priests and bishops from holding property belonging to the church. The bill now before the Senate is for the purpose of repealing that

The manop linghes Ecclesiastical Peners act, its object being to prevent the Catholic present the Catholic present and subside present the oblighing property belonging to the church. The bill now before the Sanata is for the purpose of repealing that act, and reinstating the law in existence where the passage of that law, in 1855. In fact, there is a great doubt about the law as then passage of that law, in 1855. In fact, there is a great doubt about the law as then passage of that law, in 1855. In fact, there is a great doubt about the law as then passage of that law, in 1855. In fact, there is a great doubt about the law as then passage of that law, in 1855. In fact, there is a great doubt about the law as then passage of the law of the control of the control

authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Kings county to borrow money to relieve the families of volunteers. The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages met hast evening, and took up the bill to abolish the concert sations, and, finally, agreed to held a meeting on next Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing arguments on both sides, for and against the bill. Let those interested make their appearance before the committee.

The Metropolitan Cab bill was also taken up. Senator Bradley, who introduced the bill, appeared, advocating that the features of the bill be incorporated into a general law providing for the organization of cab companies, placing around them proper restrictions, but leaving it open to the competition of all who wished to engage in that business. It was, in his opinion, too big a thing to be given entirely to one company as a monopoly. A general law will, doubtiess, be prepared and reported at an early day by the committee.

Comptroller Robinson's reply to the resolutions inquiring into the discrepancies between the amount charged for printing and the contract, reveals an extraordinary state of affairs, equal to some of the rotten developements at Washington. The aggregate amount is not quite three times the amount allowed by the contract years pravious to this. It more than quadrupled it. The report reveals such an extraordinary state of affairs, votal to some of the rotten developements at washington. The aggregate amount is not quite three times the amount allowed by the contract years pravious to this. It more than quadrupled it. The report reveals such an extraordinary state of affairs, votal to some of the rotten developements.

The Commissary General's report, presented to-day, contained a report of the business transasted in his office, and had no suggestions of changes or modifications.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1862.

By Mr. TRUMAN—For amending the usury laws. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Munnos—For amending the Revised Statutes relative to unauthorized banking.

By Mr. Connolly—For amending the act appointing commissioners for laying out cortain streets.

By Mr. Cook—For making appropriations for the canadebt for 1862.

of Kings county to Faire 2.90
of volunteers.

The resolution fixing the 234 inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Regent of the University, was adopted.

The committee on the part of the Senate for apportioning the Congressional districts is Messrs. Connelly, Ramany, Garrison, Bell and Turner.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Assembly
Albany, Jan. 17, 1862.

Mr. Hubburg, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported concurrent resolutions in favor of Congress levying a direct tax, to be apportioned among the several States, according to the provisions of the federal constitution, the net proceeds of which, derived from loyal States, shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the national government, and be set apart, pledged to the payment of such interest; that the \$10,000,000 estimated to be derived from the income tax be set apart, pledged to the sinking fund, for reimbursement of the principal of the public debt; that the amount derived from direct tax of \$20,000,000 provided by Congress, together with duties and imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of the government; that the direct tax to be apportioned among the several states, as proposed, for the purpose of paying the interest on the national debt be made a permanent tax to insure prompt payment of such interest, and that it should be increased from year to year by a new apportionment, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the increase of the national debt shall make such reapportionment necessary; that the people of the State of New York will pay by direct taxation a just proportion of the amount required to satisfy the interest of the entire debt contracted by the federal government, and to be apportioned among the loyal States according to the constitution. The following is the concluding resolution:

Resolved, That the State of New York cheerfully co-operato with her sister loyal States according to the constitution. The following is the concluding resolution in willing abunisation to all burdens necessary to be incurred and borne by adopting the financial policy here indicated, believing it will commission of the way; and, under its operation, a vigorous priment of the Legislature that the federal government is in the concluding resolution of the way; and, under its operation, a vigorou

out proper and adequate provision for the recension of the

atter an interesting debate on printing the resolution during which the merits of the system of finines with advocated and discussed, the report was made the special order for Wednesday noon.

The annual report of the Commissary General was presented. sented. Mr. Pierce gave notice of a bill to hold witnesses harmless for testimony committing themselves, given before committees of the Legislature.

committees of the Legislature.

Mr. Krnsey—To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Francie—To create the office of Commissioner of Lanaties, and in relation to a wrongful perversion of the public money.

Mr. Francie—To create the office of Commissioner of Lanaties, and in relation to a wrongful perversion of the public money.

Mr. Stresses introduced a resolution instructing the Commissioner of the work of the coast defences. Also, a resolution inquiring whether it was the duty of the Common Council of New York to expel members who, by their own confession, have been grilty of bribery and corruption of any legislative body, and it not, instructing the Commistee on Cities to report as amendment to that effect to the city charler. Laid over.

The Schate resolution in favor of an exchange of prisoners was called up.

Cities to report an amendment to that effect to the city charter. Laid over.

The Senate resolution in Pavor of an exchange of prisoners was called up.

Spoaker Raymonn took this floor, and in an able speech reviewed the necessity of the government in doing no act to recognise the rebels as boilingerents. He moved an amendment modifying the resolution by declaring that we do not desire to exchange unless it be done without thanging the status of the rebellious States. The resolution was laid over.

APIER ALDERMAN BRADY WITH A SHARP SHOK.

Mr. STEHON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be directed to inquire whether heactrier of the city of New York contains any provision making the duty of his Common Council to expease a member and veste his office, who, upon his own confession, or other astisfactory as had appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or of having a shall appear to be guilty of having corrupted, or any public officer, State or municipal, in the discharge of his official duties. And in default of such provisions first then the said committee report to this House an amendment to the city charter, making it the imperative duty of the Common Council to expel any member in every such case; and in default of such expulsion, after a reasonable time for action thereon, that then the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First district shall have jurisdiction as a court, and it shall be their duty, on the petition of twelve or more ci

Mr. Ogden offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, this House have heard with surprise, pain and regret the disclosures recently made in Congress, of gross frauds, peculiations and corruption in connection with supplies for our armies; and whereas, these netarious ransactions largely increase the burthens of the paople, and at the same time bring scandal upon free government and are sapping the foundations of the republic; and whereas, public confidence in the integrity of public officers, and honesty and frugality in the expenditures of public money, is at this time above all others essential to the public good, the national credit, and the successful prosecution of the present war on the part of the general government; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That this Assembly respectfully ask Congress to enact further and suitable laws to prevent peculiation and fraud in providing supplies for our armies, and to make public the names of those who engage therein, and provide the the names of those who engage therein, and provide the public treasury; and also provide safeguards so that soldiers in the field and camp shall be protected from the extortions of army sutlers.

Adopted.

formance of the present short season, the largeness of the attendance was in some degree to be accounted for by it; but we have no doubt that it was also in a great m due to the increasing interest that is being taken by our public in Miss Kellogg, whose recent brilliant success in

The opera went off admirably, all the artists, but more especially Miss Kellogg and Signor Brignoli, putting forward their best efforts. Miss Hinkley as the Page, a character which she has made her own, sang the light and sparkling music of the part charmingly. The inspiriting effect of a thronged and fashionable house made itself felt in the superior manner in which the entire opera was

To-day the troupe go to Philadeiphia, where they will perform this evening. The next musical event to which we have to look forward is Mr. Gottschalk's first concert,

THE NATIONAL GUARD BAND CONCERT.—The National Guard Band, Seventh regiment, C. G. Graffuler, director, will give another of their series of promenade concerts at the regimental armory, to-night. The performance will embrace many of the popular and fashionable pieces of the day, including selections from the new operas. The high reputation of the band, as demonstrated in their previous concerts, will no doubt be fully sustained on provious concerts, will no doubt be fully sustained on this occasion.

takes a benefit at the old Bowery theatre (Stickney's Circus) this evening. Mr. Thomas Hyer, the well known

THE NEW YORK STATE ARMY LIST FOR JANUARY, 1862 .-This little manual of ninety-six pages has just been issued at the office of the editors, 335 Broadway, and gives the and a full list of the officers of the volunteer service in the field. As the regimental officers are daily changing, the list is to be published monthly and corrected up to the time of issue.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

world. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-piled at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tou-pee, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House. privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Ladics Beautified.—Phalon & Son's "Snow White Oriental Cream" imparts a beautiful pearl or rose tint to the complexion upon the first application. Sold by all druggissis in the United States, Europe and South America.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

all druggists.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. For sale by all druggists and at 439 Broadway. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing excel all other preparations for the hair. Depot, 198 Greenwich street.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Ele-vator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church. Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings. Drs. GLOVER THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

Frosted Feet and Chilblains.—You Who suffer, do not forget Dr. BUSES Magic Cream Limment, Depot 186 Greenwich street, apri drugglats genetrally. Price 25 cents.

A Pure Tobace, — Yellow Bank Tobac-co.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all im-printies, for sale by, all tobacce and sear dealers, and at wholesale by E. G. ODWIN & BROTHER, 309 Water street.

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COOK—REX.—On Sunday, December 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., Mr. David Cook, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Anna L. Rex, daughter of the late Charles Rex, of Wostchester, N. Y. Mere.—Mawia.—On Thursday, January 18, by Rev. G. J. Goer, Mr. Stewart Merk to Miss Eleareth Mawha, both of this city.

SKELDRIG.—LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, January 15, by the Rev. Wim. A. Hyde, of Greenwich, Conn., Akthur E. SKELDRIG.—LOCKWOOD, both of the same place.

Tinker.—Gatke.—At Havana, Island of Cuba, on Wednesday, January 8, William Clarence Tisker, of this city, to Ana Josepa, daughter of Mr. Henry Gatke, of Hamburg, Gormany.

Died.

Camerer.—On Thursday, January 16, Charles William, eldest son of Julius and Margaretta Camerer, aged 10 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Yorkville, Eightieth street, between third and Fourth avenues, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Connoily.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester county, on Thursday, January 16, James Cosnoily, in the 46th year of his age, a native of Kings county, Ireland.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from Mamaroneck. His friends are requested to attend. Trains leave Twenty-seventh street at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

at two o'clock, from Mamaroneck. His friends are requested to attend. Trains leave Twenty-seventh street at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Cox.—On Friday, January 17, of diptheris, Magone Failthe, only child of James F. and Maria M. Cox, aged 4 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 68 East Fifteenth street, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock, without further noise.

Covir.—Owns Covir, in the 76th year of his age, a native of the townland of Rooc, parish of Aughnamullen, county Monaghau.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his sons, Parick and Donnis Covle, 347 Rivington street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Deas.—On Friday, January 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Watts, M. D., 42 East Twelfth street, ANNE IZARD DEAS, aged 83 years, widow of William Allen Deas and daughter of the late Raiph Izard, both of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. Mark's church, Tenth street and Second avenue, without further notice.

DURRIN.—On Friday, January 17, of consumption, Thomas Durkin, a native of Ballineurry, county Sigo, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his

land.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Thomas Connolly, No. 43 Canal street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.
Silgo papers please copy.
DUNN.—On Thursday, January 16, James DUNN, a native of Ballieborough, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 38 years.
His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Dikeman and Richard streets, South Brooklyn.
Cavan papers please copy.

o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Dikeman and Richard streots, South Brooklyn.

Cavan papers please copy.

EVASK.—On Tuesday, January 14, suddenly, Mrs. Mark EVASK.—On Tuesday, January 14, suddenly, Mrs. Mark EVASK.—On Tuesday, January 14, suddenly, Mrs. Mark EVASK. in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 63 West Forty-fourth street, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

EAGLETON.—On Friday, January 13, of scarlet fever, Charles Joseph, only son of J. J. and Sarah N. Eagleton, aged 3 years, 6 months and 19 days.

GRAHAM.—At Ocean Side, Squan, N. J., on Friday, January 17, after a short illness, Charles N. GRAHAM, of Harlem, N. Y., in the 69th year of his age.

GOOD.—On Friday, January 17, ELERBETH, wife of William Good, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her brother, James Donnell, No. 727 Washington street. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetry for interment.

HILL—On Thursday, January 17, of consumption, Anpison Hill, in the 55th year of his age, well known as a printer of this city.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 87 Bedford street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. Western papers clease copy.

HACHENY.—On Friday, January 17, CATHARINE, daughter of John and Margaret Haughey, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

Western papers please copy.

Hacchery.—On Friday, January 17, Catharina, daughter of John and Margaret Haughey, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 31 King street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

Leonard.—On Friday, January 17, Tuonas J. Leonard, of consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, aged 29 years and I month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 314 Henry street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Louge.—On Thursday, January 18, James Louge, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The friends and rolatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 251 West Twonty-ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Mangan.—At his residence, No. 255 Seventh street, James Mangan, in the 56th year of his age, a native of the town of Kilcoleman, county Limerick, freiand.

His remains will be taken to St. Bridget's church, corner of avenue B and Eighth street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery. His relatives, Connor O'Brien, Daniel Mangan and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Mooney.—On Thursday, January 16, after a short illness, George W., youngest son of Johnthan G. and Harvenia L. Mooney, aged 1 year, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 255 South First street, corner of Tenths treet, Hockey, aged 2 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morting,

John H. and Charlotte C. Meyer, sged 2 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 West I wentieth street. The remains will be taken to the Lutheran Cemetery.

MCLEBBAN.—On Friday, January 17, John W. MCLEBBAN, Esq., in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty eighth street, without further invitation, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

ther invitation, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three velock.

McDonnell.—On Thursday, January 16, Sarah McDonnell., in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her sen-in-law, J. B. Farnam, 55 South Eighth street, Williamsburg, without further invitation. Her remains will be intered in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

McSonlay.—WM. McSonlay, of the town of Trelick, county of Tyrong, Irgiand, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends and food mintances, and those of his brother, Edward McSoriey, 4, 7 respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 Scammel street.

ORTLAND.—On Thursday evening, January 16, William Ortland, aged 48 years.

inte residence, No. 30 Scammel street.

ORTLAND, aged 48 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the functal, from his late residence, No. 124 Greene street, this (Saturday) afternoen, at two o'clock.

STORUM.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 14, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Harrier Stokum, in the 26th year of her age.

SHERY.—On Thursday, January 16, Patrick Shery, aged 28 years, a native of Tullycorbett parish, townland of Derylusk, county Monoghan, Ireland.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 307 East Twelfth atreet.

Newburg papers please copy.
Stauston.—On Thursday, January 16, after a short and severe illness, Ellandon Mary Stauston, daughter of John and Margaret Staunton.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of har uncle, Patrick Staunton, No. ST West Thirty-first street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, fo St. Michael's church, Thirty-second street near Nanth avenue, and from thence to Cavalty Cemptery. der friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral,

SHRITTE TO TOU

and the transfer of the state o

Bins.—On Thursday, January 17, George David Sins, aged 2 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 143 West Forty-minth street, without further notice, at one o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. The remisins will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Shiffl.—On Thursday, January 16, Mark Shiffl, widow of Edward, aged 55 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, 246 Highth avenue.

Siewarr.—At 747 Second avenue, of scarlet fever, Jans Neison Srewarr, daughter of John and Christina Slewarf, aged 7 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Woodward.—On Sinday, January 12, suddenly, H. N. Woodward.—On Sinday, January 12, suddenly, H. N. Woodward.—On Friday, January 17, Christophar Wordenstein, on the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Madison and Chiver streets, on Senday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

Woltman.—On Thursday, January 17, Christophar, aged 62 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 352 Ninth street, corner of Madison and Chiver streets, on Senday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

Woltman.—On Thursday, January 17, Alperd H. Wintermorrom.—On Friday, January 17, Alperd H. Wintermorrom, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 352 Ninth street, corner of avenue C, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Glasgow and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

Wintermorrom.—On Friday, January 17, Alperd H. Wintermorrom, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, 196
Spring street, on Study afternoon, at four o

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success.—New York Herald.

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